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SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916

明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可

10 CENTS

BAIBURT STORMED; MANY MORE TURKISH POSITIONS RUSHED

Most Important Strategic
Point in Armenia Cap-
tured by Russians

CAUCASUS DRIVE

Germany Faces Problem Of
More Re-inforcements;
Hard to Spare

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 16.—The Russians have stormed Baiburt, the most important strategic point in Armenia.

An official communiqué issued today reported: The Russian right wing, on the Riga front, supported by artillery and our war-ships, made slight progress west of Kemmeren.

The communiqué yesterday reported: The enemy, yesterday, violently bombarded the Russian lines east of Gorditschke, north-east of Baranowitchi and made repeated offensives at various points in the region of the village of Skroboff, which were repulsed, with heavy losses. The Russians counter-attacked and gained ground.

The attempt made by the enemy to take the offensive on the left bank of the Stokhod was repulsed.

Fighting west of the river Strypa has slackened.

The Russians captured fresh positions west of Erzeroum. Fighting is developing in our favor south-west of Mush, despite the desperate resistance of the Turks.

Considerable animation among the Russian troops has recently been noted along the Caucasian front, where they are successfully advancing, principally west of Erzeroum.

A further development of these Russian successes might entice Germany into assisting to her Turkish ally, which she could only accomplish with difficulty, as her attention and all her available forces are required for defence against the general advance of the Allies in the European theater of operations.

London, July 16.—A German communiqué claims that the Germans have recaptured the ground lost at Skrubova, on the Russian front on the 3rd, taking eleven officers and 1,600 men prisoners.

Von Linsingen's Rush Drives Russians Back

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 14.—Eastern theater.—Army group of von Linsingen; German counter-attacks on the Stokhod, near Zarecz, drove back the Russians, who had advanced. 160 prisoners and some machine-guns were taken by the Germans. German squadrons successfully repeated their attack east of the Stokhod.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: The enemy again entered the first German line, but were ejected by a counter-attack, suffering considerable losses.

July 15.—Army group of von Hindenburg: Russian detachments, which attempted to cross the Duna near Lennewaden, were repulsed. The much-frequented railway stations of the Smorgon-Moldetschno railway were heavily bombed.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The positions in the vicinity of Skrobova, which were still occupied by the enemy since their attack of July 3rd, were reconquered by the Germans, who captured 7 officers and 1,500 men.

Army group of von Linsingen: The situation is unchanged. German air-squadrons obtained good hits when bombing enemy troops concentrated for transport at the station of Kivercy.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: The situation is unchanged.

Balkan theater.—The enemy detachedments which attacked the Bulgarian advanced posts south-west of Ghevgheli were driven back. The enemy's fire against Gulemenli, north-east of Doiran Lake, killed 7 civilians, among whom were four children.

Austrians' Task Fulfilled'
Official Austro-Hungarian tele-
gram.—Vienna, July 14.—Russian
consignment was "short shipped" at
Rangoon.

(Continued on Page 2)

Ku Ao, Proscribed Monarchy Leader, Arrested in Peking While Leaving for Tientsin

Huapeh and Hunan Situation More Critical; President Opposes Hwang Hsing's Nomination to Office

Kuomintang Radicals To Make Trouble?

Special cable to The China Press

PEKING, July 17.—Gen Liu Yun-kien, who was one of the leaders in the attack on the Kiangnan Arsenal in the rebellion of 1913, and other military leaders, have wired the government demanding the withdrawal of the Northern troops from Shanghai.

The Kuomintang officials at Shanghai have requested the appointment of Gen. Hwang Hsing and Admiral Li Lieh-chun to be Tuchun of Hunan and Kwangtung respectively but this has been rejected by the government. Trouble with the Kuomintang radicals similar to that experienced in 1913 is now feared in the Yangtsze Valley.

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, July 17.—Ku Ao is the first monarchist to be arrested. It is understood that he was detained as he was about to board a train to Tientsin on Saturday.

Owing to the critical situation in Huapeh, where a certain section of the militarists are endeavoring to oust the Tuchun, General Wang Chan-yuan, the Government is sending re-inforcements of Northern troops there.

The situation in Hunan also shows no improvement. The so-called military authorities are still pressing for the appointment of Hwang Hsing as Tuchun of Hunan and Liu Jen-hai as acting Tuchun, pending the arrival of Hwang Hsing.

Peking Against Hwang Hsing

The Central Government has acceded to the latter demand and has ordered Liu Yung-ting, who was recently appointed acting Tuchun of Hunan, to immediately take up the post of Tuchun of Kwangtung, but it is stated that the President is determined not to yield concerning the appointment of Hwang Hsing.

Advance on Chengtu

Considering that the Yunnanese intend to advance on Chengtu, a warning to protect foreign property is urgently necessary.

It is understood that a meeting of the gentry was held yesterday, at which resolutions were passed unanimously, expressing their loyalty to President Li Yuan-hung and stating that they will only accept a Governor appointed by him.

Ku Kwo-chun has mulcted Penghu in \$150,000.

Ichang, July 15.—General Chang Chin-yao is now in Ichang and the 7th Division is passing through on its way to Hankow. General Tsao Kun is expected to arrive tomorrow, on the s.s. Shuhun.

Preparations are also being made to receive Chen Yi, the late Chiang-chu of Szechuan.

Tong Shao-yi's Position

Local Chinese papers say that the Parliamentarians met in the morning of July 15 and Chang Hsi narrated the situation in Peking and advocated asking both Tong Shao-yi and Sun Hung-yi to take up their posts in the

(Continued on Page 2)

MANILA CONSIGNMENTS CONFISCATED BY BRITISH

Charge Dealings with People On
Black List; Cargo Booked
To Standard Oil

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Manila, July 14.—The owners of the British s.s. Chinese Prince (4,831 tons; Prince Line, Ltd., Newcastle) are appealing against a fine of 50,000 pesos, imposed on the ground that 2,000 parcels consigned to merchants in Manila are missing from the steamer. It is alleged that these were confiscated by the British authorities at Penang, on the ground that the consignees were on the black list.

Seize Socony Cargo

Manila, July 8.—A quantity of cargo consigned to firms in Manila and due to arrive on the British steamer Chinese Prince which came into port on Friday were removed from the vessel by order of the British authorities at Rangoon.

Army group of von Linsingen: The situation is unchanged. German air-squadrons obtained good hits when bombing enemy troops concentrated for transport at the station of Kivercy.

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(Continued on Page 2)

JUDGE J.H. CLARKE, OHIO, IS TO SUCCEED HUGHES

Prominent Corporation Lawyer;
Defeated by Hanna At
Election for Senate

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, July 15.—Justice John H. Clarke of Ohio has been nominated a Judge of the Supreme Court, in succession to Justice Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

[John H. Clarke has been one of Cleveland's big corporation lawyers. In 1902 he was defeated by the late Mark Hanna in the election for the United States Senate. He was born at Lisbon, O., on Sept. 18, 1857. In 1878 he was admitted to the Ohio bar. Justice Clarke is a bachelor.]

Want Both Atlantic And Pacific Fleets

Lodge Says Panama Navigation
Too Unreliable For Trans-
ference of Warships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—The New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that, during the debate on the Naval Bill in the Senate, Senator Lodge admitted that the navigation of the Panama Canal is so unreliable that the transference of the fleet from one ocean to the other was uncertain and, therefore, a Pacific fleet must be built in addition to an Atlantic one.

President Marches in Washington's Preparedness Parade



PRESIDENT WILSON MARCHING IN PREPAREDNESS PARADE. ©N.Y. FILM SER

This photograph shows President Wilson attired in a blue serge coat, white duck trousers, and a jaunty straw hat, marching in the Preparedness Parade in Washington on Wednesday, June 14. Rudolph Kaufman and William F. Gude, marching on either side of the President were attired in funereal frock coats of black.

Maxine Johnson Fails To Appear In U.S. Court; Her Bail Is Forfeited

Stolen Passport Case Halted By
Disappearance Of The Ac-
cused Woman

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

There was an empty chair inside the rail yesterday afternoon when the case against Maxine Johnson was called in the United States Court for China. No one seemed to notice it. Miss Johnson, as you may have heard, is accused of having stolen a passport and sold it to a German naval officer.

Up to a certain point the case went ahead smoothly. The title of the case was stated and Major C. P. Holcomb, district attorney, said that his two witnesses were in court and that he was ready for trial. But there is where the hitch came.

"Is the accused present?" asked Judge Lobinger.

There was a sickening silence in which everyone looked at the empty chair. They could have looked twice as hard and the chair would still have been absolutely empty. The silence became oppressive. Rose Mr. J. B. Davies, attorney for Miss Johnson.

"The accused," said he, "is not present. I notified her to be here at 3:30 o'clock. I do not know where she is. I haven't seen her for nearly a week."

So that was why the chair was empty. Judge Lobinger directed that the accused be called. Marshal McRae accordingly went to the window and started a mafio who had been doing outside by calling in a loud voice:

"Maxine Johnson, Maxine Johnson, come into court."

There was no reply. The mafio went back to sleep. Maxine Johnson did not appear, and Major Holcomb made application for the forfeiture of her bond and the issue of a bench warrant. Judge Lobinger accordingly ordered the bond forfeited. It was a personal bond for \$1,000 (G) signed by Miss Johnson and another security. Judge Lobinger said that this security was a Danish subject and authorized proceedings for the collection of bail. A bench warrant was issued returnable forthwith.

Miss Johnson is charged with having stolen a passport belonging to P. A. Kalleberg, of the Chinese Customs service.

DEUTSCHLAND TRADER, RULING OF STATE DEPT.

Not a Precedent; To Judge Each
Case on Merits; Talk Of
Boycott by British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 15.—The State Department has formally ruled that the German submarine Deutschland is a merchantman.

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Rincon Back From Hongkong Again Jailed On Diamond Charge

Said to Have Secured Jewels As
Soon As Released Before;
Held by British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

After a few weeks out M. Rincon, a dapper young Filipino said to be the son of a Manila banker, again is a guest of the American jail. Recently a charge of obtaining money under false pretences against Rincon was settled by the payment of cash to victimized tradesmen. The charge now against him is of the same nature.

One of the complainants in the first case was Sing Fat, the jeweller, who charged that Rincon filched him out of several diamonds. Soon after he was released on the new charge went straight back to Sing's place and obtained diamonds worth \$180. Other claimants bring the amount of the alleged fraud to over \$200.

When the tradesmen tried to locate Rincon they found that he was sailing happily through the summer seas toward Manila. But the happy-go-lucky party ended when the steamer got to Hongkong. There, an American official says, the British divorced the Filipino and his passport and sent him back toward Shanghai. On Saturday Mr. John Kavanagh, the American jail keeper, inserted his fingers into Rincon's coat collar at the S. N. R. Station and brought him back to the pleasant little jail on Whampoo Road.

U.S. LOAN TO CHINA

New York, July 6.—A loan of six million dollars has been concluded between the Chinese Government and the American International Corporation for the Grand Canal Conservancy scheme. The loan is divided into two parts. Three million dollars form a local loan for Shantung under the security of the Central Government, and the other three million dollars are a loan for the province of Kiangsi, but this, too, will be a direct obligation of the Central Government. The security is the toll tax of the Canal and the reclaimed land.

Some leading New York bankers also met at the office of the Morgan Bank and conferred upon loans to China. It was proposed at the meeting that two million dollars should be lent to the Chinese Government at once, but the proposal was not adopted because of another suggestion that the United States should again join the Quintuplet Syndicate. The bankers will meet again on the question.—Asahi.

The Weather

Hot weather, with very moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 85.5 and the minimum 70.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 93.8 and 76.0.

BRITISH HOLD ALL 2ND LINE BAZENTIN UP TO LONGUEVAL

Tones Wood Is Completely
Their's; Many German
Attacks Fail

BIG BOMBARDMENT

Two Days Shelling, Then
Infantry Sweep Trenches
Along Whole Front

10,000 PRISONERS

Nevertheless, much valuable work was done.

An enemy train was derailed in one of our bombing raids. We have destroyed, in the past twenty-four hours, 3 Fokkers, 3 biplanes and a double-engined aeroplane and forced another Fokker to land damaged. All our machines returned safely.

General Haig reported today: Except for a heavy reciprocal bombardment, there is nothing important to report. We continue to find large quantities of armament and other war-material abandoned by the enemy in the positions we captured on the 14th and 15th. We took five more heavy howitzers and four field-guns yesterday.

British Strengthen Position

Our troops, yesterday evening, strengthened and improved our new position, covered by the detachment thrust forward to High Wood, which was withdrawn this morning unmolested.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wiring at 7.30 on Saturday evening, reported: The progress of the British continues to be very satisfactory. We have captured High Wood, advanced towards Pozieres and Martinpuich and captured over 2,000 prisoners in the past twenty-four hours, with much material.

Some of our South African troops carried De Lille Wood.

Reuter's correspondent mentions the first employment of cavalry on the western front since early in the war, detachments of the Dragoon Guards and Deccan Horse charging and killing 16 of the enemy and capturing 34.

The Deccan Horse and Dragoon Guards started early on Friday morning to patrol, reconnoiter, cooperate with and cover the flanks of the attacking infantry. The men in the trenches cheered them to the echo as the troopers clattered past. Their route lay through a perfect morass of cratered ground, disused trenches and wrecked entanglements.

The Germans spotted them between Bazentin and Mametz and opened fire with guns and maxims, but their casualties were few, as they opened out. Some dismounted and poured a heavy fire into a machine-gun emplacement, which was very effective.

A British monoplane, very pluckily, when the cavalrymen were fusilled from a dense copse, came swooping down to within 300 feet of the horsemen and circled the copse four times, till it had emptied all the drums of its machine-gun. Then it soared up, after signalling the positions of the enemy.

Cavalry In Action

The Deccan Horse rode hard at a grassy bank from whence a desultory fusillade was coming. Eight Germans emerged, howling for mercy and clung to the horses' legs till infantry came up and captured them.

The cavalry, never losing touch with the infantry, rode right at the last at a new German trench, which was deserted by some few machine-guns. The opportunity to make a charge came near Flers.

Our casualties in penetrating the German second line of defence on Friday were comparatively light. The enemy surrendered freely.

The villages offered a sterner opposition than the trenches, but, taught by the experiences of the past fortnight, our troops carefully sought out and destroyed machine-gun redoubts and dug-outs. They had captured Longueval, Bazentin-le-Grand and other strong positions before breakfast.

The mist deepened in the forenoon and advantage was taken of it to consolidate the conquered ground. The struggle was renewed with very great intensity later in the day and an important attack was delivered in the evening, in pursuance of Sir Douglas Haig's policy of heavy and rapid flows forward, so as to prevent the enemy strengthening their new defences.

Dread British Gains

A German official communiqué admits that the British have gained

ground, piercing the German lines between Pozieres and Longueval and occupying Trones Wood. It mentions attacks by minor British detachments on the Ancre-Neuve sector and also near Armentières and Arras.

The very significant announcement is made by the semi-official Cologne Gazette that it is of little use to publish maps giving the lines of position, because they are so elastic and are repeatedly changing in detail; therefore, no reliable picture of them can be produced.

This is remarkable, as the German papers, up to the present, have published detailed maps. On the contrary, the Press Bureau has supplied a photographic reproduction of a map of the German positions captured, complete to the smallest detail.

The Frankfurter Zeitung estimates that the Allies fired three million shells in the 7 days' bombardment preceding their offensive on the Somme.

On the French Front

Paris, July 16.—The official communiqué issued on Friday evening reported: The day was comparatively quiet on the whole front. Last night, as a reprisal for the bombardment of the open town of Lunéville, French aeroplanes dropped several heavy shells into the town of Mulheim.

The communiqué yesterday afternoon reported: A German bombardment, north-east of Avocourt Rebut, was repulsed. There was intense artillery work at Fleury.

The enemy attempted attacks in the Forest of Apremont, which were dispersed by our barrage fire, while their reconnaissance parties in Vaux Wood were driven back by rifle-fire.

The communiqué in the evening reported: There was a very fierce reciprocal bombardment on the Fleury sector, on the right of the Meuse. Nothing occurred on the rest of the front.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: Yesterday evening, south of the Somme, the Germans, under cover of a fog, crept along a canal and violently attacked and captured surprise La Maisonneuve and Blaches, but we made a vigorous counter-attack and regained both places, as well as a coupe to the northward, where a few Germans are still holding out.

We made progress west and south of Fleury, where there were very intense artillery duels, as well as at Chenois and La Laufée.

Aviators Active

Our aeroplanes were very active in the region of the Somme. They felled four German machines in the enemy's lines, while two others were badly hit and obliged to descend. French air-squadrons bombed the railway stations at Abbecourt, Tergnier, Chaumy, Honbleux and Roisel and a heavy battery near Roisel.

The communiqué this evening reported: Russian and French patrols were very active in the Champagne. On the left of the Meuse, we captured part of an enemy trench, east of Hill 364.

On the right of the Meuse, the French continued to progress west of Fleury. They took some prisoners. A German official communiqué admits that the French entered the German trenches south-west of Thiaumont.

The Russian troops in France received their baptism of fire today on the western front. They attacked the enemy's trenches and took some prisoners, who were dumbfounded to be in the hands of the Tsar's soldiers in France.

"The magnificent success of our intrepid British allies" is the theme of the French papers, which declare that there is something majestic and inflexible in the measured, but continuous advances of the British, which gives an impression of latent power and united and implacable will.

Dread British Advance

It is pointed out that the Germans particularly are in dread of a British advance north of Peronne and have made incredible efforts to prevent it, but the British front is already near-

ly aligned with that of the French, yesterday, when they attacked, thus facilitating a renewal of the out success, in the vicinity of Bar-le-Duc and west of Estrées. Neither

details of the assault delivered on the French nor their black friends Friday show that the British left gained a single yard of ground.

East of the Meuse, French and Contal Maison swarmed over attempts to re-conquer the lost

three lines of trenches. They met positions have failed. Near the

fortress of Souville, the German

curtain-fire impeded an attack. Near

the fortress of Laufée, a French

attack was finally repulsed.

On the rest of the front, numerous

enemy patrols and stronger reconnoitering detachments were repulsed.

German patrols brought in prisoners

near Oulchy, Deauline and west of

Markirch.

Headquarters, July 15.—Many combats resulted from the repeated British attacks north of the Somme.

Strong enemy masses, in spite of the

heaviest losses, succeeded in entering

the German lines and in gaining

ground between Pozières and

Longueval. They also gained a footing

in Trones Wood. All the other

attacks were parried. The fighting

continues.

South of the Somme, there was no

infantry activity. Otherwise, there

were no incidents of importance on

the front, except fruitless smaller

British enterprises south-east of

Armentières, in the sector Ancre-

Autresvilles and north-east of Arms.

The German headquarters pub-

lishes the types, class of motors and

names of the inmates of the 22

Anglo-French aeroplanes which were

captured by the Germans on the

western front during the month of

June. The German headquarters

likewise to publish the details of the

German aeroplanes pretended to be

captured by the enemies.

SINK BRITISH CRUISER

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 15.—The Admiralty reports: A German submarine, on

July 11, in the North Sea, destroyed a British auxiliary cruiser of about

7,000 tons. On the same day, a Ger-

man submarine, on the British

coast, sank three British patrol-

boats. The crews were made

prisoners. One gun was captured.

Declaration of London Couldn't Stand Strain

(Continued from Page 1)
**Had To Be Abandoned; Allies
Will Conform to Principles
Of International Law**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—The British

Government, in a memorandum to

neutral countries, says that the De-

claration of London has been aban-

doned because it is impossible to

stand the strain under the changed

conditions of war, but the Allies will

continue to conform to the principles

of international law.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 20

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 21

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza.... July 21

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 23

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru July 24

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 24

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 25

For Europe, via Suez:

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique July 19

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 24

Mails to Arrive:

The American mail is due to ar-

rive here this morning, per R.M. s.s.

Empress of Japan.

The French mail of June 11 left

Hongkong on Sunday, July 16, at 6

p.m. and is due to arrive here to-

morrow at 6 a.m., per M.M. s.s.

Polynesien.

The French mail of June 25 is due

at Hongkong on July 27 and here on

July 31. Left Colombo on July 14,

per M.M. s.s. Athos.

Ku Ao, Proscribed Leader, Arrested

(Continued from Page 1)

Cabinet, Li Su-yung, a member from

Shensi, stated that they may advise

them to go to Peking but they could

not advise them to take up their

posts as the appointments are not

in order and that according to the

original provisional constitution be-

fore the confirmation of their ap-

pointments as Cabinet ministers be

given by the Parliament the appoint-

ments should be acting ones. The

appointments made by the Peking

authorities are not acting ones but

substantive.

They have agreed in that point

and thus the parliamentarians have

written to both Tong Shao-yi and

San Hung-yi asking them to go to

Peking immediately and they have

elected Wu Ching-lan, Wang Cheng-

ling, Pang Chai-shih and Chu Pu-

cheng to go and see them both to

FRANCE DEMANDS BACK ALL INVADED PROVINCES M. POINCARE DECLARES

No Matter Whether Taken Recently or 20 Years Ago; Reparation Besides

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 14.—The 14th of July, France's national holiday, was an occasion for glorifying the successes of the Allies on all the fronts and paying a whole-hearted tribute to the heroes who have fallen.

President Poincare passed in review detachments of Russian, British, Belgian and French troops and distributed diplomas to the families of soldiers who have been killed in the service of their country.

Addressing these families, President Poincare said: "You, upon whom this formidable war, which has arisen from the execrable folly of Austrian and German imperialism, has inflicted mournful bereavement, let me offer you a tribute of public sympathy. Like your dead, you also have an indefeasible right to your country's gratitude."

With regard to the resistance of the French, President Poincare said: "Two years have passed without their resolution and stubbornness being shaken. Their patience and obstinacy have thwarted the plans of the Powers of Prey."

"Although surprised by the brutal attack, France soon succeeded victoriously in barring and hurling back the tide of invasion. With the aid of her allies, she has imprisoned the enemy in a circle of iron, water and fire which he is vainly endeavoring to break."

The Allies have employed the months which have passed in forming and equipping armies. Russia's magnificent troops have received the material which had been wanting in the terrible struggles of last year for such efforts to obtain successes on all fronts and, henceforth, the Germans will no longer avail themselves of the military map formerly mentioned by them with pride.

"Should we fight for the sake of honor only, we should not yield, but it is really for honor as well as for existence itself. To be or not to be? Such is the poignant problem."

"Such a democracy as ours would no longer exist if it were compelled to vegetate under the unhealthy shadow of a German Empire strong enough to spread over the whole of Europe its heavy rule."

Concluding, President Poincare said: "In the name of the French families in mourning, of the sufferings endured by our invaded regions and of our soldiers' blood, we shall not let our griefs enervate our will. The more we hate the war, the more we must passionately strive to prevent its return; to obtain by peace the restitution of the whole of our invaded provinces, whether invaded recently or twenty years ago; reparation for the violated rights of France and of her allies and the guarantees necessary to safeguard definitely national independence."

SINN FEINERS RIOT

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: New York, July 14.—A despatch from Cork, in Ireland, says that a thousand Sinn Feiners, chagrined by the non-arrival of the prisoners who were recently released after undergoing imprisonment since the Dublin rebellion and who were expected here today, wrecked the recruiting office, hissed the military pickets and sang republican songs.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

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The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

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Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

DEFENCE OF SUEZ

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 16.—General Sir Archibald Murray reports that two columns, operating from Tor and Abuzeina, respectively, on the Sinai shore of the Gulf of Suez, have returned to their bases, after successful raids on enemy ports in the Peninsula of Sinai. They covered sixty miles through difficult country and captured prisoners and live stock. Despite the fact that they met with opposition, there were no casualties in either column.

ALLIES IN CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 15.—It is officially announced that Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Finance Ministers of France, Russia and Italy have held a conference in London, in conjunction with the British and French Ministers of Munitions and the Chief of the Russian General Staff and have reached an agreement further co-ordinating the joint arrangements for supplies and finance. Great Britain has also concluded separate financial agreements with France and Italy and initiated a discussion with a view to a separate agreement with Russia.

MESOPOTAMIA INQUIRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 14.—The Times says that the inquiry into the operations in Mesopotamia should be directed, firstly, into the share of the Imperial Government in the decision to advance on Bagdad and, secondly, into the errors of judgment made by the generals on the spot and the Indian Army Department. It says that, when every allowance is made, the military system in India has failed to stand the test of war. The evils of over-concentration have been accentuated by the very unwise destruction of the supply department.

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLIES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: New York, July 14.—The New York World publishes a telegram from Berlin, giving particulars of an interview with the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Freiherr von Schorlemeyer, on the condition of the crops. The Minister declared: "Our harvest will add one more to the numerous disappointments for our enemies. Food questions need not worry us for the next twelve months. The grain suffered little from the cold and wet spring.

"A much larger acreage was sown with grain and the yield per acre will be much larger than in 1915. There are abundant barley and oat crops in sight. It is assured that there will be plenty of potatoes for human consumption.

"The situation regarding food-stuffs, meat and food for live stock appears to be so much better for the next twelve months than for the last year that it will surely keenly disappoint our enemies in their policy to starve us into submission."

BATHING AS CURE FOR ILLS

Speaker for Drugless Physicians Urges Liberal Use of Water

Atlantic City, N. J., June 17.—Dr. Roy Wilson Bell of New York City offered the prediction that "incurable diseases" would be things of the past as the result of the rapid strides made with the natural or naturopathic treatment in addressing the annual convention today of the National Association of Drugless Physicians. Dr. Bell asserted that the next few years would witness a great change in the method of treatment for such cases. He said that correct eating, breathing, thinking, bathing, and other care in living prevented many ailments.

"People die entirely too soon," he said. "The time has come when the public should be informed on the value of bathing. How many people know how to bathe properly, how many people know that it is not only necessary to cleanse the body externally but internally as well? How many doctors know that such diseases as Peptic disease, rheumatism, and apoplexy can be not only permanent but fatal? How many sufferers' life very materially prolonged by such simple means as the internal administration of water in such manner as to rid the body of the poisons?"

John Buchan's Weekly Summing-up of Events On the Battle Fronts

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 15.—The following is the weekly summary of events in the war compiled by Mr. John Buchan: On Saturday, July 8th, the British right wing, supported by French artillery, pushed its way into the woods of Bernafay and Trones, east of Montauban. German counter-attacks were destroyed by our artillery fire. During the afternoon and night, there was much fighting in and around Ovillers.

On Sunday, the 9th, the struggle at Ovillers continued and two violent and futile German counter-attacks were made on the British positions in Trones Wood.

On Monday, the fight in the latter quarter developed into a serious battle and, during the night of Sunday and on Monday morning, no less than five desperate attacks were made on the British line. On Monday afternoon, a sixth attack succeeded, at the expense of heavy casualties, in recovering a small part of the wood.

North-west of Contal Maison, we took a small wood and a number of guns. Ground was gained east of Ovillers and La Boisselle and a lodgment was made in the big wood of Mametz. Late that night, after a heavy bombardment, Contal Maison was carried by storm and a counter-attack during the night was easily repelled.

On Tuesday, July 11th, the first stage of the British offensive may be said to have closed. On that day we carried the greater part of the Wood of Mametz and re-captured nearly the whole of Trones Wood.

After ten days of ceaseless struggle, the whole of the German first system of defence on a front of eight miles was in British hands. This contained what is usually called the first and intermediate positions and a depth of from 2,000 to 4,000 yards and included five strongly fortified villages, many redoubts and numerous heavily wired and entrenched woods. Thus, the British right wing had now nothing between them and the German second system of defence.

Many guns had been destroyed or covered with debris, but, among the

booty taken in the ten days' fighting, there were 26 field-guns, one naval gun and one heavy howitzer, while the German prisoners exceeded 7,500.

On Wednesday, July 12th, the Germans, now heavily re-inforced, made several desperate counter-attacks against the British position, principally in the Wood of Mametz and the Wood of Trones and at Contal Maison, recovering some little ground, but, by the evening, all had been regained and enormous numbers of German dead lay between our lines. The next day, we consolidated our position, advancing our line in certain places and there was a heavy artillery bombardment all along our front.

On Friday, July 14th, at dawn, the British attack on the second German position began and resulted in the enemy's position being carried everywhere on a front of four miles. The villages of Bazentin-le-Petit and Longueval and the whole of the Trones Wood were taken and Ovillers surrounded. German counter-attacks, later in the day, were completely repulsed.

In should be clearly understood what is the British purpose. We do not, like the German Chancellor, judge victories only by the map. Our aim is not to recover so much territory, nor even to seize any particular place not necessary to push in the German front and compel the Germans to retreat.

All these things will doubtless come, but the main object of the Allies is to defeat the existing German armies in the field and to weaken them so thoroughly that they will not any longer constitute an adequate defence of the German borders. Hence, the success of the Allies is not to be measured by the number of miles advanced, but by the losses to the enemy and the slow strain and disorganisation becoming apparent throughout the entire front.

Once again, German East Africa is the only theater outside Europe showing special activity. On July 7th, General Smuts' left wing took the town of Tanga, at the coast end of the Northern Railway and the second port in the colony.

It will be remembered that, in the beginning of November, 1914, the place was attacked by an Anglo-Indian force, which entered the town, but was obliged to fall back, with considerable losses, on the arrival of re-enforcements. With the fall of Tanga, the allied cordon in German East Africa is drawn appreciably tighter.

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"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results."

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\$100,000,000 U.S. LOAN TO FRANCE IS EXPLAINED

Borrowing Government Will Deposit Collateral With Corporation

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE

'Holding Company' Will Nominally Be the Debtor—Its \$10,000,000 Capital

Valuable light is thrown on the details of the new French loan of \$100,000,000 gold just floated in the United States by the following from the New York Times of June 17:

Negotiations which were started some months ago looking to the flotation of a French loan in this country have been practically completed. Announcement of a public offering is looked for soon after July 1. The French will be provided with \$100,000,000 on terms a little better than those obtained on the larger Anglo-French loan of five times the amount. That is to say, the net cost will be approximately 5½ per cent. All the proceeds will be used in the United States. The lower rate is obtained through the use of collateral and the interposition of a holding company.

The holding company is a novel creation to enable the French Government to utilize its mobilized securities without pledging them directly under a loan offered to investors. The French Government has never borrowed except on its credit as a wealthy nation, and it is unwilling now to offer bonds backed by any collateral. However, as explained yesterday, it is anxious to make use of the large amount of bonds issued by neutral countries and held by French institutions, and it is willing to accede to the custom obtaining in the United States of securing bank loans by collateral.

Getting Around the Difficulty

To get around the difficulty, the French Government will deposit, with a corporation in this country, bonds of Argentina, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, Spain and Uruguay, with market values sufficiently in excess of \$100,000,000 to furnish a safe margin. In return the corporation will at once extend to the French Government a banking credit of \$100,000,000, to be used in place of exchange in making payments here. The credit will run for three years.

The securities pledged have been borrowed from investors. It is also possible that there will be included upward of \$5,000,000 in American bonds, but all "Americans" which have been brought out by the mobilization offers so far have been sold on the market, and difficulty is expected in getting enough more to make the effort worth while. French holdings of American bonds are still considerable, but they are so widely scattered among small individual investors, many of whom are at the front, that they cannot be mobilized.

The holding corporation will have \$10,000,000 of capital, to be subscribed by J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank interests, Guaranty Trust Company, and associated banks. The corporation will stand back of the \$100,000,000 of notes, the \$10,000,000 of paid-in capital serving as an additional margin of safety for the purchaser. It is expected that banks and other institutions will subscribe to most of the issue.

From inquiries which have reached the bankers, it is expected that the out-of-town participation in the offering will be large. The French Government's credit is held in high esteem here and double protection is furnished by the deposit of collateral with the corporation.

Argentina Seeks \$75,000,000

Preliminary inquiries looking to the flotation in the United States of a large loan to Argentina have been made in the financial district, but the matter is still in its initial stages, it was said in institutions conversant with South American affairs. In well-informed quarters it is expected that the loan will be between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000, the amount depending on the attitude of investors. Maturities which must be cared for in the next four years amount to about \$68,000,000.

Argentina is comparatively a newcomer in this market. Until the war shut off European capital, her borrowing was done in London. In May, 1915, half of an issue of \$50,000,000 of five-year notes was placed through the National City Bank, the remainder being taken in London. That was followed a few months later by an issue of \$18,500,000 of one-year notes which was taken by a syndicate headed by N. W. Halsey & Co. Later the Guaranty Trust Company purchased an issue of \$15,000,000 in notes. The first maturity of which the Argentine Government has to meet here amounts to \$5,000,000, due December 1, 1916. After that date the other loans mature serially.

Somewhat to the surprise of investment houses, the Argentine notes have met with a ready sale in this country, and it is felt that a big offering would now succeed. It will probably be decided to arrange this some months before the money is needed in order to take advantage of a good bond market.

U. S. Court for China

Demurrer Overruled

Judge Lobinger of the United States Court for China, overruled yesterday a demurrer filed by the defendant in the case of Leonard Everett against Swayne and Hoyt. The decision says:

The defendant demurs to a petition alleging that it is a corporation organised under the laws of California with its principal place of business at San Francisco; that Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., a British corporation, were and are its agents at Shanghai; and that in May, last, the defendant through said agents wrongfully refused to permit plaintiff to send freight on one of its vessels unless such freight "should be passed by the British Consul at Shanghai."

The demurser is based "on the ground that it appears upon the face of the petition that the Court has not jurisdiction of the person of the defendant in that it appears from said petition that defendant is a corporation organised and existing under the laws of the State of California, United States of America, and having its principal offices and place of business at San Francisco, in said State of California, and it does not appear from said petition that said defendant has any office, branch, place of business or property in China, or any official, agent or representative residing or being in China, over whom this Court has jurisdiction."

Counsel for defendant, however, states the real point sought to be reached by the demurser as follows:

"A contract of agency was made between Swayne and Hoyt of San Francisco and Jardine, Matheson of Shanghai whereby the latter acted as agents for the former in loading and despatching the steamship Yucatan. The contract was made at, and to be performed at Shanghai. It was therefore a contract made by an American company domiciled in California with a British company, who, to all intents and purposes of this action, are located in British territory and who performed the contract in what is so far as they are concerned is British territory. Both the place of making and the place of performance of the contract are for the purposes of this action British territory. It is therefore submitted that the rights of the parties growing out of this agency contract should be construed and governed by English law. For many years an exception to the general rules of law governing the relations of principal and agent has always been recognized in English law in the case of an agent acting for a foreign principal."

"It has long been established in England that an agent cannot pledge his foreign constituent's credit in the absence of express authority to that effect."

The question here is not the interpretation or enforcement of a contract but the determination of an American corporation's liability for an alleged tort and we have been cited to no authority, American or English, to the effect that even though as between the parties, a contract of agency might be construed according to foreign law, the tortious liability to third parties would likewise need to be so construed. If defendant were doing business here through American agents there could be no question of its liability for torts committed by them within the scope of their agency.

Can it be that they may evade such liability merely by selecting British agents? Under the act of Congress "the laws of the United States" are "extended over all citizens of the United States" in China "and over all

others to the extent that the terms of the treaties respectively justify or require." Would it be consistent with this language to hold that a citizen (natural or juridical) of the United States could place himself under different laws by employing a foreign agent?

The decision concludes:

We see nothing which limits the jurisdiction of the court to parties resident in China. On the contrary the American courts here are expressly given jurisdiction of "all controversies between citizens of the United States" without restriction as to residence. Nor does the attempt to apply a doctrine, which confessedly is no part of the jurisprudence of the United States, merely because an American corporation has selected agents of another nationality, seem to us consistent with the provisions just quoted.

The demurser is accordingly overruled.

Shipping Bulletins

The s.s. Australian, which is now lying at the Outer Anchorage, Tientsin, is one of the latest motor driven steamers of the Danish East Asiatic Company, and is a new ship, only launched last year. She is at present under charter to the Standard Oil Co. of New York, and brought out a full cargo of case oil, over 9,000 tons, direct from New York, via the Panama Canal. She travels about 10½ knots with an oil consumption of about ten tons a day. Her master, Captain Tofte, speaks most highly of his ship and says she paid for herself in twelve months. When she has finished unloading, she proceeds to Dalny for a home cargo.

Notice is given that on or about July 20, 1916, the Centaur Lower Buoy, Confucius Channel, will be moved about N. 89° W., magnetic, distant 5 cables from its present position. Its characteristics will not be changed.

The C. M. s.s. Haean, from Foochow, was held up for six hours on Sunday, owing to a rain storm and squall.

The Japanese Navy is now strengthened by three auxiliary war prizes. These steamers were seized at the fall of Tsingtao by the Japanese, and they will be known as the Rozan, Koshu, and Seito. The first-named has already taken up service as a naval transport, the Koshu, of 13,200 tons displacement, formerly the s.s. Michael Jebsen, has just completed repairs and the last mentioned will be ready by October next.

In order better to serve the convenience of passengers and shippers the N. Y. K. has decided to send its North China liners up the Peihuo to Tzuchulin Wharf, Tientsin, at least for the time being, as the water in the river is now deep enough for ships of 3,000 tons. The company's s.s. Santo Maru has replaced the s.s. Takielima Maru on this line, the latter being stranded in the inland sea.

Totals, \$1,030; Tis. 720.

Special subscriptions as above, \$1,030; Tis. 720; \$1,485; Tis. 756.

Previously acknowledged, \$6,919;

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A French Remedy for all Paroxysms. Those who keep a box of Martin's Steel in their house, will find it a great convenience. Those who buy it may do so at any druggist. Those who use it recommend them, how their enormous sales. Dr. Martin, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGL.

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Tls. 569.70 Lire 1,000, \$8,404; Tls. 1,825.70 Lire 1,000.

Handed over to Mr. M. Denegri, Shanghai Agent for the Italian Red Cross Society, \$742.50 and Tls. 378.

Remitted through the Italian Consul General to the "Fund in aid of Families, Orphans, etc., £127.13.7 at exchanges 2/9-11/16 & 71.60—Tls. 378 and \$742.50.

A. RIGGIO,
Hon. Treasurer,
55 Yang King Pang.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12.30 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan, will leave the Customs jetty at 7.30 a.m.



Since War broke out, approximately 2,000 Oliver Typewriters have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

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SPORTS **Latest News of Athletic World** **GOSSIP**
**QUIROS AGAIN GO UNDER
TO BROOKLYN BY 8 TO 4**

**Losers Just Getting Going But
Rain Cut Game Down
To Six Innings**

The rain stopped further frightfully on Sunday afternoon, when it shut down the ball game between Quiros and Brooklyn in the sixth inning with the score 8 to 4 in favor of the flagship. During the short play the Brooklyn worked three pitchers. Features of the heavy hitting were two three-sackers by Leatherby and two-base hits by Hylton, Haggerty, Neal and Daniels. Stephenson, Quiros' third base, brought down the applause of the bleachers by stealing home.

Hylton who struck out four, passed none and allowed two hits; Gabel allowed three hits; Hunter who struck out three, passed one and never allowed a hit. He pitched two full innings. Sullivan struck out five, passed four and allowed ten hits. The Quiros batted six innings and the Brooklyn five.

The score:
Brooklyn 0 4 2 2 0 = 8
Quiros 0 0 0 2 2 0 = 4

Quiros

	A	B	R	H	S	P	O	A
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	
Hess, as.	3	1	2	0	0	2	1	
Stephenson, 3b.	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	
Neal, 1b.	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	
Glover, lf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Boone, cf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Myers, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Strait, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Light, c.	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Sullivan, p.	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Total.....	25	4	6	3	15	5	2	

Brooklyn

	A	B	R	H	S	P	O	A
Donelson, r.f.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Haggerty, r.f.	3	1	2	1	0	0		
Friels, c.	2	1	0	0	0	0		
Eysinger, c.	4	0	1	0	8	0		
Daniels, 1b.	4	1	2	0	5	0		
Tangermann, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0		
McGrath, 2b.	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Beavers, 2b.	1	2	0	0	0	0		
Leatherby, ss.	3	1	2	0	2	1	0	
Heubel, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Hylton, p.	2	1	1	0	1	3		
Hunter, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Gabel, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.....	26	8	10	3	18	5	0	

Cricket

For their match today with the S.C.C., the Public School Old Boys have selected: A. M. A. Hansen (Captain), J. J. Ellis, A. H. Leslie, F. Madar, G. Madar, A. Souza, C. Ollerssen, E. Cooke, A. White, A. Mooney and J. Hawes.

International S. C.

The meeting of the International Swimming Club was held on Thursday in the offices of Rayner, Heusser and Company in the Union Building. The following officers were elected: President: Dr. A. Stanley. Vice-President: T. Mellows. Captain: W. Jones. Vice-Captain: F. A. Remedios. Hon. Treasurer: J. H. McGregor. Hon. Secretary: W. F. Hamlin. Committee: N. H. Alves, F. W. Golding, S. Haas, L. Encarnacao, I. D. MacDonald and W. S. Featherstonhaugh.

President Stanley then read the following report:

You will see from the reports of the Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, which have been published with the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, that the Club has satisfactorily weathered the storms which it passed through two or three years ago. The financial condition of the Club is now as sound as a bell. What we aim at now is to accumulate a balance of about \$300 to enable the Club to

Lawn Bowls

The result of the draw for the lawn bowls Rink Championship is as follows:—

First Round

R. Dorrance	G. L. Campbell	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
J. Park	R. A. Lawson	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
W. T. Bissell	C. M. Bain	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
Arch. Taylor	F. L. Marshall	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
H. Veitch	A. D. Bell	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
W. J. Ward	O. Crewe-Read	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
F. Jones	J. C. Macdonall	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
E. Thomas	J. T. Disseldorf	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
A. McGregor	G. McMurdy	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
H. H. Fowler	R. C. Aitkenhead	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
J. J. Sheridan	A. M. McGregor	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
F. Large	F. Ferrier	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
C. Richards	R. J. Bowerman	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
A. Spiers	J. E. Lucas	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)

J. Anderson

W. S. Featherstonhaugh

G. Sherman

A. E. Hayward

A. Taylor

A. S. Allan

(skip)

G. Dunlop

G. B. V. Miller

S. Hammond

A. Millar

D. MacDonald

G. Bloom

H. B. Stewart

D. McAlister

(skip)

The China Press

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated.
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Hot weather, with very moderate breezes.

BIRTH

MURPHY.—On July 16, 1916, at "Inverness" 155 Bubbling Well Road, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. R. Murphy, a son.

10457

SHANGHAI, JULY 18, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

President Wilson's Chances For Re-Election

(New York Times)

PRESIDENT Wilson's Administration is his platform, the soundness of judgment and steadiness of hand that have brought the country in honor and in safety through troubles and perils give him valid title to a vote of renewed confidence, and the prosperity and contentment of the people are the augury of his re-election. In administrative achievements of very recent memory those who make the campaign in his behalf will find abundant material of argument and ample ground of appeal to the electorate. Their work will not be one of defense. They have but to make clear to the understanding of the people that their welfare and their security have been the object of Mr. Wilson's policies, that in the great and vital undertaking of his Administration he has met all challenges, surmounted all obstacles, and carried his purposes to full achievement.

Mr. Wilson has set his mark upon the history of his time, he has done memorable service for the country and its people. The establishment of a sound banking and currency system, a task that had baffled endeavor for more than a generation, and the reform of rooted and flagrant tariff abuses that had become a superstition were triumphs great enough to give distinction to any Administration. Those laws that mark an epoch in the history of the United States were written upon the statute book by the Democratic Party, guided and controlled by the strong hand of a Democratic President. The people approve and applaud them, they would mightily resist any attempt to repeal them or alter their intent. When we add that Mr. Wilson, notwithstanding provocation from without and passionate counsels from within, has kept the country out of two wars, and will be moved to inquire by what proofs of fault, expositions, promises, and allurements the Republicans can hope to remove him from the post in which he has so faithfully responded to the need and desire of this country.

For the first time in twenty-four years the Democrats enter a Presidential campaign as a united party, without dissensions, with nobody sulking, all supporting their candidate with loyalty and confidence. The election of 1892 was the last in which the two parties have squarely confronted each other. In the three Bryan campaigns of 1896, 1900, and 1908 myriads of Democrats helped to swell the Republican pluralities. In 1912 a shift of the current of disaffection worked the same result. In 1912 the convention struggle left too many wounds for the party's good, and the Progressive candidate was then the beneficiary. It is a political delusion and a mathematical futility to set up the 1,300,000 excess of the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote over the Wilson vote in that campaign as the measure of strength of the two parties in 1916. If Mr. Wilson's Administration has not given new strength to him and his party, then all political experience goes for naught and the American people in these four years have undergone a change in temper and settled habit of which no outward sign has given forewarning.

Mr. Wilson is visibly stronger than his party. A new man, an untried man of whose soundness and capacity the people had only common knowledge unconfirmed by the supreme test of power and responsibility, even though he were a very strong man, might fail to spare the party the chagrin of defeat. Even under this tried leader the Democracy must mind its ways and mend them where possible. It is not in a position to make mistakes with any degree of impunity.

It was a dreadful blunder to parade Mr. Bryan before the convention. It was yielding to folly, and in that role the party has displayed too much proficiency. It is a delusion

Waft Music Into Air By Wireless Phone

Phonograph Playing Heard On Steamer Sixty Miles Away

The first public demonstration of the Marconi wireless telephone took place on June 11, when the experimental station of the company at Aldine, N. J., talked to David Saranoff, chief engineer in the steamship Bunker Hill, which was attending the members of the New York Technology Club to Boston to attend the dedication of the new building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Charles River.

The conversation lasted from 8 until 10 at night at a time when the steamship was more than sixty miles up Long Island sound and getting further away every moment.

Those on the vessel heard the voices through the Marconi receiver, and the conversation was carried on by both wireless telephone and wireless telegraph. The Bunker Hill was not equipped with a sending apparatus, and answered the voices and music that came out of the darkness by wireless telegraph.

In addition to Mr. Saranoff, Orville Wright, Alan R. Hawley, Rear-Admiral Capps, and Alexander Graham Bell all listened to Aldine in the wireless room of the steamship. All were amazed at the clearness with which the voices of those in the experimental station could be heard. R. B. Weagant, the experimenter at Aldine, talked to each in turn and then repeated back the talk by wireless telegraph for the purpose of verification.

Owing to the special wireless equipment installed on the Bunker Hill for the experiment, the questions and answers of the conversation were carried on almost as quickly as if the wireless telephone had been used both ways.

Send Music Into Space

After conversing for some time, during which all on board the Bunker Hill took part in the demonstration, and the reform of rooted and flagrant tariff abuses that had become a superstition were triumphs great enough to give distinction to any Administration. Those laws that mark an epoch in the history of the United States were written upon the statute book by the Democratic Party, guided and controlled by the strong hand of a Democratic President. The people approve and applaud them, they would mightily resist any attempt to repeal them or alter their intent. When we add that Mr. Wilson, notwithstanding provocation from without and passionate counsels from within, has kept the country out of two wars, and will be moved to inquire by what proofs of fault, expositions, promises, and allurements the Republicans can hope to remove him from the post in which he has so faithfully responded to the need and desire of this country.

At the end of the demonstration he received a message of congratulation from Mr. Saranoff, who felicitated him on the success of the experiment.

George W. Hayes, Superintendent of the Marconi factory at Aldine, said that the test on board the Bunker Hill had been arranged so hurriedly that there was no time to equip the vessel with the sending apparatus. Test is a Big Success

"Mr. Saranoff, our chief engineer," he said, "decided to install a receiver in the wireless room of the steamship and make a partial test by talking to the experiment room beneath the wireless tower here in Aldine. So far as it went, the test was very successful. Mr. Weagant talked at intervals, and his conversation was plainly heard by those on board the Bunker Hill, who answered all his questions regarding the weather and kindred topics by wireless telegraph. The questions and answers came so quickly that it was exactly like holding a conversation over an ordinary telephone on shore."

"They told us that the phonograph was distinctly heard and the tunes were recognized and cheered."

of blindness to credit Mr. Bryan with the ability to give strength to Mr. Wilson's candidacy. The manner of his getting out of the Cabinet, his known disagreement with the President's views and policies, which have the support of the country, the refusal of his own State to accredit him to the convention as a delegate, all the signs and portents in the political heavens blazed forth their warning against this senseless exhumation of a buried figure to shock the sense and affront the intelligence of Democrats who turned away in disgust from the Nebraskan when he was a living personage in politics, and to confirm the too widely prevailing belief that the Democratic Party is possessed of an unchanging ambition and desire to make itself deserving of the symbol by which it is everywhere represented in caricature.

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A Senator's Tribute to President Wilson

By United States Senator
Ollie M. James

In 1906 I attended the great peace conference held in London and saw there assembled twenty-six nations of the earth speaking in different languages, but all spoke the language of peace. I thought that the millennium of peace had come, such a thing as the world's war was impossible; but the day when the Christian heart shall rule the world and when peace shall reign over the land is not here, and unhappily is not in sight. Self-defense and preparation for it are as necessary now as ever before. We must not mistake dishonor for peace, as we cannot mistake oppression for peace. All governments love peace—peace with freedom, peace with honor. Without these all else is slavery. Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic Party advocate an army big enough to make aggressors think the second time before they strike a blow.

Democracy believes in preparation without militarism. During this Administration we have done more to build up an army and navy in three years than the Republican Party did in forty years of its existence. More has been done to give the American people a navy and army in three months than Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft did in eleven years. The President challenged the seeming overwhelming opposition of Congress and of his own party, and in the name of self-defense "and America first" he took his cause to the country, and in the great and unshackled court of public opinion summoned the American people to the rescue. Their response was immediate and overwhelming in his support. President Wilson acts, he does not rant; he builds, he does not bluster.

No President during the life of this Republic has ever had to deal with so many delicate and dangerous problems as those which have confronted President Wilson. With more than half of the world in arms in Europe, with Mexico in revolution at our border, these difficult and complicated international problems have confronted him almost daily, and he has handled them as becomes a patriot and a statesman. When the Lusitania was sunk the militant voice of Theodore Roosevelt cried out for war, and if he had been President of the United States at that time, today 500,000 brave American sons would be contending around the fort of Verdun in this mighty maelstrom of blood—thousands would have been buried in the ditches. Our President, patient, patriotic, far-sighted, the real statesman, handled this question with the greatest ability and won for America its greatest diplomatic victory.

Some gentlemen in Congress undertook to take out of the President's hands the right of handling our foreign situation. Congress met that quickly, decisively, and said that they stood, as every American should stand, back of the President of the United States. When the President sent his ultimatum to Germany he was criticised by two elements—one that he was seeking to force the country into war and the other that he was too cowardly to engage in the conflict. There are happily two kinds of courage: the courage of the man who is willing to undertake the danger himself and the courage of the man that sends others to the conflict. The courage of the man who wishes himself to enter the conflict may be rash, for he alone is to suffer, but the courage to take a nation into war, where millions of lives may be sacrificed, is another kind of courage. It is a courage that must be able to stand bitter abuse; a courage that moves slowly, acts coolly, and strikes no blow as long as diplomacy may be employed, honor of the country upheld, the flag respected, and lives of Americans protected. Woodrow Wilson has both kinds of courage—the courage of conflict and the courage to act coolly and sensibly when he is dealing with the lives of others—the fate of a nation.

The Mexican situation was inherited by the Democratic Party from the Administration of President Taft. It had refused recognition of Huerta, and the same policy was followed along these lines by President Wilson, because he believed with President Taft that assassination should not be

rewarded with the Presidency of the Republic of Mexico. The President has dealt with the Mexican situation, and his policy has been the same as that of Abraham Lincoln under like conditions more than half a century ago.

When American soil was invaded the President quickly ordered the United States troops into Mexico upon their punitive expedition. They are there now, and I have no doubt will remain as long as there is a possibility of the capture and punishment of the murderers who invaded American soil or are needed for the protection of American lives along the border.

When the Republican platform at Chicago denounced the Mexican policy of Woodrow Wilson, it denounced at the same time the similar Mexican policy of Abraham Lincoln—the one they have heretofore called the "patron saint" of the Republican Party.

The Republican platform declares for "a continuous policy of national defense," but there have only been two propositions made in our history for a "continuous policy." One was made by the General Board of the Navy in 1908, urging upon the Republican Administration then in power the construction of two battleships a year. That "continuous" program was hidden in the archives and never saw light until the present Secretary of the Navy published it. Instead of adopting a "continuous policy" the very year that the General Board proposed a "continuous policy" advocating two battleships a year, the Republican Administration authorized only one, and never under their administration did they attempt a "continuous policy" which they now want to adopt. If they had, it would not be necessary now for the Democratic Administration to have to appropriate such large sums to make up the deficiencies in the navy, due to the Republican refusal to adopt the continuous policy recommended by the experts of the navy.

The only other "continuous policy" proposed is the one advocated by the President of the United States in his address to Congress last December, in which he urged the adoption by this Congress of a five-year building program which, if adopted, would meet the demand of the "continuous policy" which the belated Republican promise now offers. But what happened when this matter was under consideration in the Naval Affairs Committee of the House? Every naval member on the committee decided to oppose the President's "continuous program" and would vote for no program longer than for one year.

Four years ago they sneeringly called Woodrow Wilson the school teacher; then his class was assembled within the narrow walls of Princeton College. They were the young men of America. Today he is the world teacher, his class is made up of Kings, Kaisers, Tsars, Princes, and potentates—the confinees of the schoolroom circle the world. His subject is the protection of American life and American rights under international law. The saving of neutral life, the freedom of the seas, and without orphaning a single American child, without widowing a single American mother, without firing a single gun, without the shedding of a single drop of blood, he wrung from the most militant spirit that ever brooded above a battlefield an acknowledgment of American rights and an agreement to American demands. He truly demonstrated that principle is mightier than force, that principle hath its victories no less renowned than war.

He neither bullies the weak nor fears the strong. He deals with the military lord with his millions of soldiers in the field demanding justice for the American people, protection of American lives and American rights as he does with the weak followers of a revolutionary torn Mexico. For the honor of our flag, the preservation of our lives, the protection of our rights he would challenge the world to conflict; for political personal preference or party advantage he would not infect the slightest wrong by imposing the smallest injury on Mexico, and Germany, England and Austria look alike to him when America is involved. He might overlook the wrong of the weak but never the insult of the strong.

Letters From the Front

He was going to the front in France. No sooner was she back from saying goodbye than she began to wait for the postman to bring the "feldpostbrief" (the letter by military post). It was a week before one came. But after that they came every three days. I saw the postcards, with their views of old cities and bits of French scenery. Anna kept them in a box for letter-paper.

And then four days passed without a letter. My heart sank. But she said nothing. Five days, and six days—and still no letter.

She asked permission to go and see her sister. The sister had not heard either.

Neither of us spoke of the fact that no card had come. She was like so many other women who believe they must be soldiers and bear anxiety and loss without flinching. She was always pale, but it seemed as if her pallor was increasing. I kept her out with the baby. That was not so hard as waiting inside for the postman to come.

On the ninth day there was a card. It came while she was out. I put it on top of the tile kitchen stove, where she would see it the moment she came in. But I was not there to see her when she read it.

I noticed that the next day she bought a new hat—a gray hat with a white flower. And the color came back into her face. And the gray eyes were less anxious.

But they are fighting now at Verdun. I am wondering if she still gets her postcards every three days.

What War Means To Women

By Charlotte Teller

Berlin, May, 1916.—For days after Anna came to work for me I did not dare ask her why she was wearing black. She was very small and slight, and her black dress made her look smaller.

I knew that she would not speak of it first. She had been highly recommended by the employment agency where I got her; and that meant that she would only speak when spoken to. She was always cheerful and always hard at work. And when she went out in the afternoon with the baby she walked so fast that the black veil on her big hat fluttered behind her.

Was it a brother, a father, or a lover that she had lost? And where had he died? In Russia? In France?

Finally I stepped over the barrier which her reserve had put between us.

"Anna, for whom are you in mourning?"

"My brother," she said.

And that would have been all she would have said had I not asked many questions. I learned that he had gone to the front the first month of the war and that he had fought for six months before he was killed somewhere in Russia.

He had written many letters home to the little town in Silesia. They were considered so good that they were published in a local paper. Anna did not have a copy, but she would get one for me to see.

How a Sweetheart Died

"I will write to his bride," she said—to the girl to whom he was engaged.

Two weeks after she brought me a newspaper almost worn out—so often had it been read. And it smelled of perfume.

It was rather a commonplace letter, written by a jolly, energetic fellow who seemed to feel kindly enough toward the enemy and to be much impressed by the country through which he was marching.

He wrote bravely about the Fatherland and his willingness to die for it. But you felt that he loved life.

Anna watched me while I read, and I cried over the letter as though it had been a masterpiece.

In the next column was a letter from his superior officer telling how bravely he had died. He was only twenty-two.

Anna folded up the paper and sent it back to be put once more in the little perfumed box of his "bride."

One day, weeks after, she came to see Anna. She had large, brown eyes and a face made for laughter. She had left the little town in Silesia to live with an aunt near Berlin, so that she would not be reminded too much. She had been engaged three years.

Anna was engaged, too. She came to me one day to ask if she could leave the afternoon. Her fiance was leaving for the front. She tied up a little parcel for him to take with him and went to his sister's house to say goodbye.

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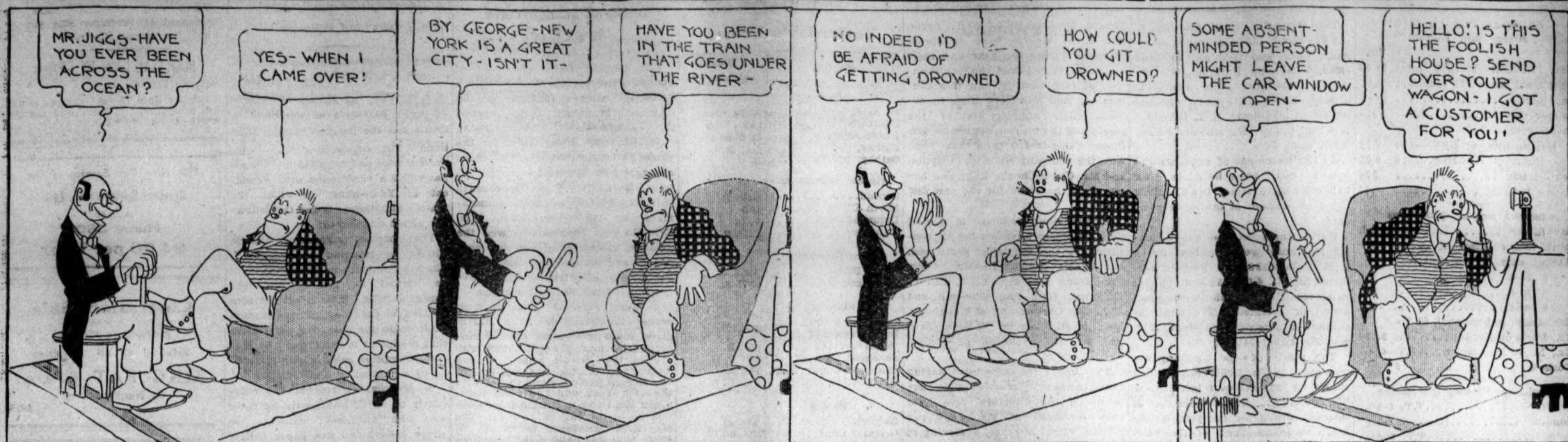
How the People Won a Free Press

By Henry F. Ashurst
(United States Senator from Arizona)

The privileges which the English-speaking people hold to be of inestimable value, to wit, suffrage based upon patriotism and integrity instead of upon property—a free press, and freedom of religion, have not been easily acquired or easily maintained.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Why Men Are Bald

The question, "Why are men bald?" is a good deal of a conundrum. Medical authorities can give no convincing reason for it. Heredity plays no part. Ask a man if he inherits his baldness from his father or his mother.

He will say, "Oh, from my father, of course." If he then be asked if any of his sisters inherited baldness from their father he will say, "No," and then he begins to lose faith in such a theory of baldness.

The real cause of baldness in men, according to those who have carefully studied the subject, is the hat. Women also wear hats, but theirs are fastened to their hair and do not grip the head. The tight-fitting hats men wear interfere with the nourishment of the roots of the hair. They compress certain arteries, veins and nerves, with the result that the hair is retarded in its growth.

The main vessels carrying nourishment to the roots of the hair are in

front of the ears on the under side of the skin, and are easily compressed between the skin and the skull.

Baldness usually begins at the summit of the crown toward the back part, at the distant and weakest part of the vessels furnishing the circulation. In such cases, the pressure has been on the vessels on the side of the head.

Sometimes the baldness begins above the forehead and is the high forehead type of baldness. In these cases the pressure has been upon the vessels in the forehead. Sometimes the head is bald low down in the back where the pressure has been upon the vessels in this region. When the head is completely bald on top the pressure has been on the entire vascular supply of the scalp.

The extent and position of the bald spot depends on the shape of the head which may be inherited from father to son. This is the part heredity plays in baldness, and it is the only part.

It is well known that hatless Indians are not bald, and there is no account of baldness among other savage races. The hat-wearing American negro man becomes bald quite frequently, but the negro woman is exempt.

Wearing hats in boyhood retards the growth and full development of the vessels that nourish the roots of the hair and accounts for the baldness in

early life. An examination of the heads of boys will enable one to realize this with a reasonable degree of certainty.

Hats should be made to measure like suits, and be so constructed that the pressure will rest only upon the corners of the forehead and the center of the back of the head.

Anecdotes of the Famous

An amusing episode that occurred during a visit to Australia is related by Miss Margaret Anglin, the well-known actress. She had been playing Viola, Katherine and other Shakespearean heroines in the great theater at Melbourne, but the time came to move on to a smaller city and her manager was assailed by doubts. He proposed confining the repertory to modern plays. When she remonstrated he said:

"They want to laugh."

"Then why not 'The Taming of the Shrew'?" Miss Anglin suggested.

The manager hesitated but finally he replied:

"Oh, well, we'll try it; but we mustn't let them know who wrote it!" "I had forgotten this incredible remark," says Miss Anglin, "until I arrived in the city to play, and there, to my horror, everywhere advertisements were displayed announcing blithely that Miss Anglin would appear in a comedy, 'The Taming of the Shrew,' by Immortal Bard!"

Before he became Bishop of Birmingham, Dr. Russell Wakefield, who is on a visit to the western front as the guest of General Joffre, was a member of the London School Board. One day he paid a surprise visit to a school. Human anatomy was the subject under discussion at the mo-

ment. Dr. Wakefield took a hand in it. "Now tell me," he asked one small boy, "what is a skeleton?" The small boy looked earnest and

very thoughtful for a second or two. Then—

"Please, sir, he replied, "a skeleton is a man with his inside out and his outside off!"



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Cygnite will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.

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Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

SHANGHAI

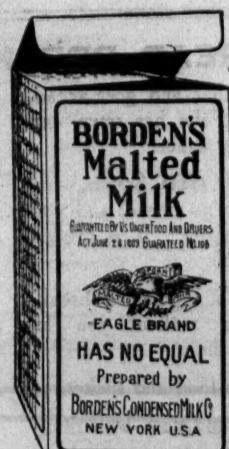


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For particulars apply to the
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AGENTS FOR CHINA.



BORDEN'S MALTED MILK is a complete food, not a milk modifier.

It can't sour; no germs can touch it.

In Borden's Malted Milk you get milk from healthy cows, purified, free from germs; the calf needs are modified—the baby needs are added. Reduced to a powder, it comes to you in an air-tight bottle, no hand has touched it. It is a complete food, so you add only water and boil one minute, and you can know that you are giving your baby the food his little body needs.

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Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

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Pure Food
Products



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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 17, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mex. Dollars:	Market rate: 71.90
Shai Gold Bars:	978 touch...
Bar Silver r...	—
Copper Cash	1928
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-5%—Tls.	7.19
Exch. @ 72—Mex....\$ 9.97	
Peking Bar	370
Native Interest04
Lates London Quotations	
Bar Silver	2940
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m.s.%	%
4 m.s.%	%
5 m.s.%	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d. 2.	
Ex. Paris on London.....Fr. 28.14	
Ex. N. Y. on London...T.T. 4764	
Consols	—
Bank's Buying Rates	
LondonT.T. 2-5%	
LondonDemand 2-9%	
IndiaT.T. 206%	
ParisT.T. 389%	
ParisDemand 390	
New YorkT.T. 66	
New YorkDemand 66%	
HongkongT.T. 73 1/2	
JapanT.T. 76%	
BataviaT.T. 160	
London4 m.s. Cds. 2-10%	
London4 m.s. Dcys. 2-10%	
London6 m.s. Cds. 2-10%	
London6 m.s. Dcys. 2-11%	
Paris4 m.s. 404	
New York4 m.s. 69	
CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY	
51-HK Tls.6.14	
Hk. Tls. 1-France ...4.56	
" 1-Marks f...3.78	
Gold \$ 1-HK Tls.1.30	
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen ...1.02	
" 1-Rupees ...2.42	
" 1-Roubles ...2.47	
" 1-Mex. \$1.50	
1-Dominical	

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 17, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Trams "B" Tls. 86.50	
Langkats Tls. 26.75	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75	
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.12 1/2	
Direct Business Reported	
S. M. C. 6% debt 1907 Tls. 99.00	
S. M. C. 6% debt 1905 Tls. 99.00	
Shanghai Lands 6% debts.	
Tls. 98.00	
Shanghai Waterworks 6% debts	
Tls. 98.00	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 17, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Direct	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.55 cash	
Langkats Tls. 27.00 cash	
S. M. C. 6% 1916 debts	
Tls. 100.00 cash	
Ulobrin Tls. 2.50 cash	

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service	
London, July 15.—Today's rubber prices were:	
Plantation First Latex.	
Spot, 2s. 3 1/4 d. Paid.	
October to December, 2s. 4 1/4 d.	
Buyers	
Tendency of Market, Steady.	
Last Quotation, London, July 14.	
Spot, 2s. 3 1/4 d. Paid.	
October to December, 2s. 4 1/4 d.	
Paid	
Tendency of Market, Dull.	

June Rubber Outputs

The output of dry rubber from the Taiping Rubber Estates Ltd. (1913) for the month of June was 12,345 lbs.

TOBACCO SALES

The general agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam:—"Sold 680 bales tobacco at Guilders 1.40."

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Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 66 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Shanghai Life Insce. Co. Annual Meeting

The eleventh annual meeting of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Ltd., was held at the head office, Telephone Building, Kiangse Road, yesterday. The managing director, Mr. R. H. Parker, who was supported by Messrs. E. T. Byrne, A. J. Israel and J. R. Moodie (directors), said:

As the statement of accounts and balance sheet have been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual custom of taking them as read.

During the year, new applications for insurance were received for a total of Tls. 4,950,523. Policies were issued for Tls. 4,647,788 and applications for Tls. 302,735 were postponed or declined. The total insurance in force as at March 31, 1916, was Tls. 18,385,744.17.

The assets of the company are now equal to Tls. 3,953,646.90, which shows an increase over last year of Tls. 795,278.62. The average rate of interest earned for the year on the mean assurance fund of the company was 6.36 per cent, which must be considered very satisfactory.

The total income for the year from premiums, interest, rents, dividends and profit on investments was Tls. 1,901,245.19, which shows an increase over last year of Tls. 272,843.19. Considering the trouble-some times in China during the past year and the general depression in business throughout the East, where we are established, the record of the company for the year is a matter of gratification and we wish to take this opportunity of thanking the agency managers and general staff for their loyal assistance in obtaining these results.

In compliance with the China (Companies) Order in Council, 1914, Proposed by Chow Tsing-tseng and seconded by Y. T. Lin that the directors' fees be increased to Tls. 4,000 as from January 1.

Newchwang Market Report

Newchwang, July 10.—Messrs. A. Van Ess and Co. report as follows:

Exports for the week ended July 8.

Quantity:

Beancakepcls. 127,689

Beans23,168

Bean Oil3,116

Castor Oil129

Kaoliang30

Coaltons 1,845

Quotations:

Tls. Beancake1.05 per piece.

Beans3.24", pcls.

Castor Oil10.30 "

Kaoliang2.52 "

Coaltons 1,845

Proposed by Chow Tsing-tseng and seconded by Y. T. Lin that the directors' fees be increased to Tls. 4,000 as from January 1.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, June 28.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction today:

Singapore per picul.

\$

Sheet:

Smoked Fine Ribbed @ 121/115

Smoked Good Ribbed .. 112/108

Smoked Fine Plain .. 116/112

Smoked Good Plain .. 110/108

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed .. 110/105

Unsmoked Good Ribbed ..

Unsmoked Fine Plain .. 109/101

Unsmoked Good Plain .. 93

Crepe:

Fine Pale Thin123/121

Good Pale Thin119/115

Good Pale Blanket .. 115/114

Good Brown Blanket .. 113/108

Fine Brown114/109

Good Brown108/97

Good Dark99/89

Barky87/60

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed .. 86/81

Loose77/50

Sheet:

Fine Pale Crepe2/4%

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet .. 2/4

Catalogued for sale Pcls. 6,930 (about 413 tons).

Sold Pcls. 5,620 (about 335 tons).

At our auction today prices followed the continual decline in London. At the outset buyers were served, but after a while showed more activity, prices advancing gradually a few points. \$123 and \$121 were paid for Fine Pale Crepe and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet, the average being about \$122 and \$119 respectively. The demand can only be described as good. The bidding became quite brisk at times. Standard grades as well as lower grades were well competed for, and realised prices as above. The quantities of scrap on offer remain minimal.

(Meyer and Meeson.)

Find Unknown Man Dead in the River

The body of a foreigner discovered yesterday by the police in the river near the Yangtze Point has not been identified. The body was found near where a small creek runs into the river and from the appearance it was thought to have been in the water since Sunday night.

Two days before this, Mary Krueger, a young Russian Jewess, shot and killed herself near the same place. The man's body was removed to the Mortuary to await identification.

The man is judged to be about 45 years. He is 5 feet 9 inches in height and of heavy build, with dark hair, heavy ginger moustache, a high forehead and bad teeth. He had an old scar on the bridge of his nose and one on each leg.

On his upper left arm there is a tattooed picture of a man and woman. He was dressed in a white cotton suit and white boots. Though only carrying thirty cents, he apparently had some means, as in his clothes there were gold cuff links and a gold collar stud.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN & POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK Closing Quotations

Banks

H. & S. B.\$750

Chartered52

Russia-AsianR. 250.

Cathay, ordy2.15 B.

Cathay, pref6

Marine Insurances

<p

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office: 55 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
V. Guthbergen, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. M. Nevile Gresham, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hanoi Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Singapore
Colombo Lyong Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hankow New York Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Banked Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondicherry Peking Toulou
Hai Phong Papeete
Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filière de la Société Générale de Belgique
Société Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishoptgate, at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Société Générale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Société Générale de Belgique.

ANVERS: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Société Anonyme.

LYON AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Fund \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$16,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Dodgson, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dowell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.]
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shillim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STONE.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipok Peiping
Bangkok Hilo Penang
Batavia Johore Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Saigon
Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Colombo Lyons Singapore
Hankow Malacca Sourabaya
Manila Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hankow New York Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Haikou Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtau
Chendee Newchwang Vladivostock
Chesoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-a

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000
All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty. Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Taels current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve Fund \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Meikien, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsainan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Ichang, Shanxi, Wuhu, Yangtse, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, etc. etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG MAN-CHANG, Manager.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras
Calcutta Kandy Penang
Colombo Karachi Port Louis
Delhi Kota Bakru (Mauritius)
Galle (Colombo) Rangoon
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai

Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. T. BEATTIE, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

Branches at:

Bombay Hongkong Peking

Calcutta Kolo San Francisco

Chittagong London Shanghai

Colombo Manila Singapore

Galle (Colombo) Medellin Tientsin

Hankow Panama Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—Buenos Ayres, Habana, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Santos, Sao Paulo.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1A Klukleng Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandse Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1894.

Paid-up Capital Guilds 50,000,000 (about £4,187,000)

Reserve Fund Guilds 8,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandarjernas Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tsaadong Balai

Cheribon Pekalongan Tobing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegai

Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Rajja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore Soerabaya

Medan Soerabaja

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3883-4492.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 24	2 P.M.	San Francisco	Tsuyu maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
-	24 5:00*	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
-	27	Boston & New York	MacMaster Cassie	Br.	Dodwell
-	29 P.M.	Vancouver R.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 3	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
11 P.M.	..	Vancouver E.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
Sept 8 P.M.	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
15	San Francisco etc.	Strathdale	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 18 1:00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20 2:00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Polynesia	Fr.	Cie M. M.
21 3:00	Nagasaki	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22 ..	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
23 ..	Kobe, Yokohama	Notara	Br.	P. & O.
24 5:00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
25 6:00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
26 7:00	Yokohama	Glenagle	Br.	Glen Line
27 8:00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
28 9:00	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakusei maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1 noon	Nagasaki, Moji etc.			

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 18 9 A.M.	London via Cape	Friar	Br.	B. & S.
19 D.S.	London via Cape	Asturias	Fr.	Cie M. M.
24 D.S.	London via Cape	Aniellochus	Br.	B. & S.
25 9:00*	London, etc via Cape	Nauvin	Br.	P. & O.
Aug 6 A.M.	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7 9:30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
10 9:30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
20 P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glenagle	Br.	Glen Line
21 9:30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nere	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 18 8 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtak	Ch. G.M.S.N. Co.
18 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongtang	Ch. G.M.S.N. Co.
18 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Bachou	Br.
18 soon	Amoy, Swatow	Hangchow	Br.
18 P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.
19 10:00*	Wenzhou, Wenzhou	Kwangtak	Ch. G.M.S.N. Co.
19 4:00	Ningpo	Kwangtak	Br.
19 6:00	Amoy	Chiyuen	Ch. C.M.S.N.C.
20 6:00	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtak	Ch. G.M.S.N. Co.
21 6:00	Amoy	Kwangtak	Ch. G.M.S.N. Co.
22 6:00	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtak	Ch. G.M.S.N. Co.
23 6:00	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtak	Ch. G.M.S.N. Co.
24 5:00	Hongkong	Kwangtak	Br.
25 5:00	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtak	Br.
26 5:00	Hongkong	Kwangtak	Br.
27 5:00*	Mengkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 18 1:00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
18 2:00	Weihaiwei, Chaofo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
18 D.L.	Newchwuan	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
18 A.M.	Chaofo, Tientsin	Haining	Ch.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18 D.L.	Haihouchow, Tsohow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
18 10:00*	Weihaiwei, Chaofo, Tientsin	Kiangtung	Ch.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19 D.L.	Chinwangtak	Takuo maru	Br.	J. M. & Co.
20 2:00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kaiping	Jap.	S. M. R.
21 3:00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	R. V. F.
22 3:00	Vladivostock	Penza	Br.	B. & S.
23 3:00	Weihaiwei, Chaofo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
24 3:00	Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dalny	Tungchow	Jap.	N. K. K.
25 3:00	Tsingtao, Chaofo, Tientsin	Joshin maru	Br.	B. & S.
26 3:00	Tsingtao, Chaofo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
27 P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenagle	Br.	Glen Line

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 18	Hankow, etc.	Kuwa	Br.	J. M. & Co.		
18 M.N.	do	Taichow maru	Jap.	N. K. K.		
18 M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.		
18 M.N.	do	Shiangan maru	Jap.	N. K. K.		
18 M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.		
18 M.N.	do	Kiangtung	Ch.	C.M.S.N. Co.		
19 M.N.	do	Takuo maru	Br.	J. M. & Co.		
20 M.N.	do	Takuo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.		
21 M.N.	do	Takuo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.		
22 M.N.	do	Takuo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.		
23 M.N.	do	Takuo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.		
24 M.N.	do	Takuo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.		
25 M.N.	do	Takuo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.		
26 M.N.	do	Takuo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.		
27 M.N.	do	Takuo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 18	Hongkong, Canton	Anhai	1855 Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
16 Antung	Chaofo	Chungking	1311 Br.	E. & S.	NSCW
16 Weihaiwei	Chaofo, Tientsin	Kounshing	1335 Br.	J. M. & Co.	KLYW
16 Takao	Foochow via Keelung	Kohoku maru	1140 Br.	M. E. K.	WW
16 Europe		Mishima maru	1346 Br.	S. M. R.	WW
16 Hankow etc.		Ningkai maru	1090 Br.	w. & S.	
16 Hankow etc.		Hankow	857 Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
17 Japan		Otaru maru	1824 Br.	M. E. K.	E. & L. Co.
17 Japan		Cheian maru	1001 Br.	M. E. K.	
17 Japan		Hsinmaru	1423 Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
17 Japan		Kiangtung	1461 Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
17 Japan		Tatung	1882 Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
17 Japan		Kumano maru	3154 Br.	N. K. K.	WSW
17 Japan		Shantung	1568 Br.	B. & S.	WTW
17 Japan		Shantung	1081 Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. Cn.	9215	20	500	Day
TPD	June 24	Cruise	Quirios	Am. g.b.	356	2	Strait	

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

Exhibition of Lancashire Goods Advocated to Help Capture the China Market

Mr. Kerfoot's Suggestion to Go to British Chamber Of Commerce; Mr. Bain on Enemy Trading

By decision of the members of the Lancastrian Association at the annual meeting held yesterday at the Palace Hotel, it was decided to lift the organization out of the rut of a mere social gathering and to engage on a strenuous program to advance Lancashire's commercial interests in China, in which connection it may be remarked that Lancashire's boast is: "What Lancashire says today, England will say tomorrow."

To lead off, the suggestion of Mr. J. Kerfoot was adopted to endeavor, through the British Chamber of Commerce, to secure an exhibition of Lancashire products and keep them on view in Messrs. Maitland's auction rooms, for the education of the Chinese who attend auctions there.

There was a large attendance of members. Mr. C. M. Bain, who presided, said:

The hon. treasurer's statement of accounts has been in your hands for some days and requires but little explanation from me. A balance of \$755.35 stands at the Association's credit in bank. This compared with last year's balance of \$2,682 is accounted for by a contribution of £200 for three beds in the home for orphans of Lancashire Soldiers and Sailors (under the auspices of the Manchester and Salford Boys' and Girls' Refuges and Homes). -

For the support of these three beds your Committee has promised to contribute an annual subscription of £30 so long as the Association's funds permit. Later on we hope to advise the members that an entertainment will be arranged to allow of some funds being raised to meet this.

In the autumn of last year a special effort was made amongst members for the purchase of comforts for the Lancashire Regiments at the Dardanelles and £640 was realized thereby—this being forwarded to Lady Hamilton's Dardanelles Fund and duly acknowledged. In addition to this our Association has subscribed £185 and £2,421 to the Prince of Wales' Fund. Before asking you to pass the accounts, I should like to say a few words to you:

Extra-Lancastrianism

It has often been said to me: "How can you be a member of the Lancastrian Association, when you are member of the St. Andrew's Society?" I want to clear the air on this point. This Association is unique. It comprises two classes of members. (1) Those who belong by birth to Lancashire and (2) those who belong by association, or in other words those who have spent the better part of their lives in the interests of Lancashire. I belong to the second class and, therefore, if I cannot appeal to the old traditions of Lancashire, which touch the hearts of those native born, I will be forced.

I must therefore appeal to you all from more of the business point of view. Let us feel proud that Lancashire interests are the most important in the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and China. Let us consider how that can be kept up in the cleanest and best way. Enemy interests in, say, the piece goods trade, have resulted in nothing but dirty work. Take the question of credits some years back. What did that mean but the ruin of decent old Chinese merchants and a set back to business not yet recovered from.

It means that indent business has become a gamble. What does it mean

happy meeting may be effected amongst them.

Your Committee have found it more convenient to close their accounts on December 31 each year and I hope you will support the alteration in the rules which I will bring up shortly.

At present our membership is 148 as against 188 last year. We have 106 resident members, 8 absent, 20 at the outports, 14 serving at the front.

I want to see more members attached to this association. There must be many in Shanghai who are eligible and who have not been approached. Let us take every opportunity to add to our membership and make the Association of Lancastrians a medium of real help in these and other difficult times.

Mr. Kerfoot's Proposal

Let manufacturers have a clause in all their contracts that none of their goods will in future go to enemy houses in China or be sold by them under enemy chaps. Let houses at home and here deal with houses at home who have such a clause in their contracts and take what other steps are necessary and we will see the indent trade back to its former prosperous condition. My suggestions need not be taken too literally, but let us all work to one end and prevent our own business being ruined by such competitors.

There is one thing that I feel particularly proud of in connection with the early recruiting for the war and that is that the two sections of Great Britain in which recruiting was notoriously the highest were in the Highlands of Scotland, where I was born, and the great town of Manchester, with which I have been associated almost all my life. Proud as we are of this wonderful response to the call for men, we today feel even prouder of the great gallantry of these men.

The Lancashire Regiments have been repeatedly mentioned for their fine fighting. To the mothers in Lancashire today, whose husbands and sons have fallen at this supreme time in the history of their country, do we convey as an Association our deepest sympathies? Their one great consolation is that their relatives have died for their king and country—the most loyal and patriotic of sacrifices.

The cause of justice, mercy and liberty, so dear to all of us Britons, has been worth the terrible sacrifice it has cost. We can't realize the magnitude of the struggle and the overwhelming issues at stake, but there is only one outcome. The Allies are out to win, and win they shall.

Members at the Front

I like the fine utterance made by our new Secretary of State 3 or 4 days ago, and I must repeat it:—"We have crossed the watershed—now victory is beginning to blow in our direction."

The Association of Lancastrians in China has done magnificently in men and money. I will read out the names of members, who went on active service from our Association:

R. Baldwin, 2nd Lieut., 3rd Hampshire Regiment; T. Brotherton, Batt. Sgt. Major, First Canadian Machine Gun Corps; F. Eastwood, R.A.M.C.; T. Fletcher, 2nd Lieut., 5th Bedford Regt.; A. E. Griffin, 2nd Lieut., 16th Liverpool Regt.; V. Hardy, 2nd Lieut., 13th Hampshire Regt.; R. J. Howard (training); T. H. Hutchison, 2nd Lieut., 13th Cameronians; G. F. Johnson, O.T.C., 28th London Regt. Artists Rifles; W. M. Lockhart, 2nd Lieut., Cheshire Regt.; H. E. Pollard, Lieut., 132nd Fortress Co., Royal Engineers; W. J. Ralph, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A.; S. Raynor, Private, 25th Royal Fusiliers; H. B. Wilmer, Staff Sgt. Major, Army Service Corps.

Your committee have decided to collect no subscriptions from these members and I am sure you will all heartily agree with their action in this matter. I am sure you also endorse the action of your committee in sending to each of these members on active service a copy of the present up-to-date War Book. It will help members to trace one another and by this means many a

securitie is to be assumed, will at not too distant a date not be preserved from disappointments, and will indeed experience them."

Vorwarts recalls that some of the deputies who were "the loudest in howling down Liebknecht in the Reichstag when he criticised the war loans were the spokesmen of the house-owning interests."

Skeptical of War Bonds

German Paper Urges Investors To Put Money Into Mortgages

Some interests in Germany's business world are not over-confident of the security of the enormous issues of war bonds being put out by the Government, according to an observation made by the Rhenish House Owners' Gazette in urging investors to put their money into mortgages rather than war loan paper. The Berlin Vorwarts quotes the Gazette as saying:

"Even the holders of war loan securities, it is to be assumed, will at not too distant a date not be preserved from disappointments, and will indeed experience them."

Vorwarts recalls that some of the

deputies who were "the loudest in howling down Liebknecht in the Reichstag when he criticised the war loans were the spokesmen of the house-owning interests."

ITALIANS CARRY STRONG POSITIONS NEAR POSINA

Make Progress at Borcola And Boite Valley, Beating Off Reinforced Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 16.—The official communiqué issued yesterday reported: At the head of Posina Valley, the Italians carried some very strong positions. The enemy counter-attacked violently, but unsuccessfully, losing heavily.

In the Tofana region, the Italians made very marked progress.

The communiqué today reported heavy fighting in Posina Valley, despite violent thunderstorms. The Italians made progress south of Borcola and in Boite Valley, where the enemy, having received strong re-enforcement, made several counter-attacks, which were driven off with heavy loss.

An enemy counter-attack at Tofana was repulsed.

Apart from increasing artillery activity on the whole front, the feature of an earlier communiqué was a repetition of the Italian feat of blowing off the summit of a mountain. A mine, which had been dug after long and very arduous labor, beneath Castelotto Peak, was exploded on the 12th, burying the garrison. Our Alpine troops immediately scaled the debris-littered slopes, consolidated the position and repulsed strong counter-attacks.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—The Government has issued regulations requiring the County Councils to organise schemes for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases.

BAN ON HASHISH*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, July 16.—The Commander-in-Chief has issued a proclamation imposing a fine of £1,000, or five years imprisonment or both, for importing, attempting to import or assaying in Egypt or elsewhere the importation of hashish.

FOUR SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—The steamers Ecclesia (3,714 tons); Alto (?) and Sylvie (2,581 tons) have been sunk. The crew of the s.s. Alto have been saved. The British s.s. Silverton (2,682 tons) has also been sunk.

It was decided not to renew the

socials or dinners until after the war, but an attempt will be made to arrange a series of meetings something after the style of the American Women's Club gatherings, whilst Messrs. Scotson and Campbell will fix up such competitions as the enthusiasm of the members warrants in any branch of sport.

DIRIGIBLE FOR TURKEY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 16.—A telegram from Constantinople states that a dirigible of the Schutte-Lanz type

has arrived there, causing great enthusiasm.

Music for Today

GERMAN PAPER URGES INVESTORS TO PUT MONEY INTO MORTGAGES

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:

1. March, "King Edward" ... Ohlisen

2. Overture, "Acteon" ... Auber

3. Waltz, "Amoureuse" ... Berger

4. Selection, "Fantasia on Russian Folk Songs" ... Harris

5. Three Dances from "Nell Gwynn" German

(a) Country Dance

(b) Pastoral Dance

(c) Merrywives' Dance

Song, "The Holy City" ... Adams

(d) "The Love Dance," ... Hoschka

(e) Polka, "Les Passereaux," ... Piccole Solo ... Roberts

7. Selection, "Carmen" ... Bizet

A. de Kruger, Conductor-in-charge.

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Auctions

Business and Official Notices

A. LANDAU & Co.

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers.
Salesrooms in
Nos. 134-135 Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.
Personal attention given to house
auctions.
A/c of sales rendered within 3
days of sales. Cash advances
made on goods entrusted
to our sales.
Terms on application.

Alma Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a meeting of the Board of
Directors held on Thursday, 6th
July, 1916, it was decided to pay
an Interim Dividend of 5%, equal
to 45 centavos per share, on the
Capital of the Company, on
Thursday, 20th July, 1916, to
shareholders on record on that
date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from 13th
July to 20th July, 1916, both days
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th July, 1916.
10346 J 20

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have removed to
larger premises at
40 NANKING ROAD
(Opposite Sweetmeat Castle)
C. ISMER & CO.
Watchmakers, Jewellers
and Opticians.
10424

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of
"Elephant Head"
Pilsener
Will Make Your Office
Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL
WATER
Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

In the United States Court for China

In the matter of the Last Will and
Testament of James Turner, Deceased

Pursuant to an Order of said
Court, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against the
estate of James Turner, deceased,
to present the same, with vouchers,
to Stirling Fessenden, Esquire,
Shanghai, China, Administrator of
his estate, on or before January 15,
1917; and all persons owing debts
to said deceased are hereby notified
to make payment of the same in due
course to said Administrator.

STIRLING FESSENDEN,
Administrator,
Shanghai, China.
Shanghai, China, July 10, 1916.
10377

SING CHONG ZUNG

信昌仁業貿易公司
Pearl Dealers
49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has
NEW PEARLS to dispose of is
requested to communicate with us.
We are ready to buy white Pearls
from European countries. Write
to, or call in person at the above
address.

10399

HAVE YOU GOODS TO SEL?

We carry on business 1,500 miles distant from
Shanghai, and are situated in the Metropolis of a
Province of 70,000,000 of people.

Manufacturers are pleased with our methods.
Why not YOU?

Send us your catalogues, samples of your goods,
and let us help you.

WIDLER & COMPANY.
Chungking, West China.

YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT!!!

DO you fully realize that
your sight is one of your
most important assets?
By all means preserve it
and the best way to do it
is by getting a suitable
pair of glasses. We can
supply them to you satisfactorily
in every respect.
If your sight is good then
you need to protect your
eyes from the burning sun,
and we can give you a fine
pair of sun-glasses at a
very moderate price.



THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
The Go-ahead Optical House.
49, Nanking Road

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

\$4.00 PER HOUR!
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special
department for making Cushion Covers, Tops,
and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel (Formerly Strand Hotel).

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course
and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf
Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.
For all information, please apply to T. H. R. LIH, Manager.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned beg to inform the public that
they have established a Public Wharf & Godown
Company, at Lanidu, Pootung, to be known as

HOONG SHIN WHARF & GODOWN CO. (Pootung)
with offices at No. 8b Yuen Ming Yuen Road, and
have appointed Mr. Yu Ya-ching agent, and Mr.
Liu Yow-ding, wharf manager.

Telephone: Town office 3233
Wharf office 3180

Tariff and rates on application.

HOONG SHIN WHARF & GODOWN CO.
(Pootung)

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 466.

China Sea.

Shanghai District—Yangtze River

Confucius Channel

Centaur Lower Buoy to be moved

NOTICE is hereby given that
on or about the 20th July, 1916,
the Centaur Lower Buoy, Confucius
Channel, will be moved about
N. 89° W., magnetic, distant 5
cables from its present position.
Its characteristics will not be
changed.

W. FERD. TYLER,

Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 17th July, 1916.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with
bathroom and boxroom,
also front room.

Telephone 3482 546

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as godown-
keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by
a Chinese gentleman; many years
experience with the biggest dock in
Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply
to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

THOROUGHLY EDUCATED
Chinese, University graduate, having
considerable knowledge of law,
desires position in some law office.
Good recommendations. Moderate
salary. Please apply to Box 2,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10302 M. O.D.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, lady stenographer.
State experience, salary expected.
Apply to Box 67, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10452 J 20

WANTED: Reliable man as night
clerk in Garage. Must speak
Chinese fluently. The position will
pay a good salary to capable man.
No Chinese need apply. Address in
own handwriting, stating details
of past experience and enclose
references from recent employers.
Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10453 J 18

WANTED, a competent office
assistant, with fair knowledge of
bookkeeping, American firm. Apply
in own handwriting to Box 64,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10444 J 18

WANTED, an experienced interpreter
for established Law
Office. Good salary. Apply to
Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.

10429 J 18

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, board and lodging by
German lady. Apply to Box 66,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10453 J 18

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has consider-
able experience in legal, consular,
syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nich-yun, o/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

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